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DEVIZES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1925.

G. S. A. WAYLEN,

L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.S.A.,

Medical Officer of Health for the Devizes Urban Sanitary District.

Devizes:

George Simpson & Co., Devizes, Ltd., 14, Market Place.

1926.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Town Council of the Borough of Devizes acting as the Urban District Council.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1925, and have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. S. A. WAYLEN.

The Ministry of Health request that the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health shall this year be a Survey Report dealing with the progress made in the area during the five preceding years in the improvement of the public health and all matters dealing with the sanitary condition of the Borough.

General Statistics.

Area—906 acres.

Population—5,996, as given by the Registrar General.

Number of inhabited houses, 1921—1,480.

Number of families or separate occupiers—1,516.

Rateable value—£30,981 12s. 6d.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£114.

Amount of Poor Law Relief—£1,040 19s. 10¼d.

Physical Features and General Character of Area.

The town of Devizes is situated below the west or terminal escarpment of the Marlborough Downs, the northern of the two chalk ranges that run from east to west across the county. The town itself is situated upon a deep bed of the upper green sand stratum of the chalk formation, and at its northern and western aspect slopes off to the oolite. Its natural drainage is good. It is about 400 feet above the sea level.

It is not a manufacturing town; a tobacco factory, a brewery, several building and joinery works, and a bacon factory constitute the chief business industries of the place.

The population consists of private residents, many shops and retail businesses, which supply a large agricultural area surrounding the town, with the workmen and employees necessary to carry on such occupations.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

Births—79 (Legitimate, M. 36, F. 40; Illegitimate, M. 2, F. 1).

Birth Rate (R.G.)—13.3.

Deaths—75 (M. 33, F. 42). Death Rate (R.G.)—12.6.

Number of women dying in or in consequence of child-birth —nil.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births—5 (Legitimate 4, Illegitimate 1).

Deaths from infectious disease, excluding Influenza—nil.

,, ,, Diarrhœa, under two years—1.

,, ,, Influenza—M. 5, F. 1.

Causes of Death as furnished by the Registrar-General.

Causes of Death.	Male.	Female.
All Causes	33	42
1. Enteric Fever	—	—
2. Small Pox	—	—
3. Measles	—	—
4. Scarlet Fever	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Diphtheria	—	—
7. Influenza	5	1
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
9. Meningcoccal Meningitis	—	—
10. Tuberculosis, Respiratory System ...	—	2
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	—	—
12. Cancer Malignant Disease	4	8
13. Rheumatic Fever	—	—
14. Diabetes	1	—
15. Cerebral Hœmorrhage	3	2
16. Heart Disease	9	7
17. Arterio Sclerosis	—	2
18. Bronchitis	1	2
19. Pneumonia, all forms	—	3

20. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	—	2
21. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	1	—
22. Diarrhœa under two years	1	—
23. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—
24. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—
25. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	2	—
26. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
27. Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy	—	—
28. Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	1	—
29. Suicide	—	—
30. Other Deaths from Violence ...	—	1
31. Other Defined Diseases	4	12
32. Causes ill defined or unknown ...	—	—
Special causes (included above):—		
Poliomyclitis	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—

Notifiable Diseases during the year 1925.

DISEASE.		Total Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
a Scarlet Fever		6	6	...
b Diphtheria		13	12	...
c Erysipelas		2	...	1
d Puerperal Fever		1	1	...
Enteric Fever		...	...	...
Pneumonia		...	...	...
TOTAL		22	19	1
Tuberculosis — Pulmonary	M. 1 F. 1	...	1	...
Tuberculosis — Non-Pulmonary	M. F. 1	...	1	...

(a) The six Scarlet Fever cases were all isolated cases occurring from February until August; none arose later. All were removed to Hospital.

(b) Of the thirteen cases of Diphtheria all occurred in the last four months of the year, and all but one were

treated in the Hospital, the one case remaining at home being satisfactorily isolated in her own house. They attended three different schools. No death occurred.

(c) One of the two cases of Erysipelas terminated fatally.

(d) The solitary case of Puerperal Sepsis was removed into the Isolation Hospital and got well.

On the whole the year has not been an eventful one as regards notifiable Infectious Disease; both the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases were generally of a mild type.

Only three fresh cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, two Pulmonary and one non-Pulmonary.

No case of Opthalmia Neonatorium was notified.

Scarlet Fever Cases and Deaths under the following Age Groups.

Age of Patients.	Notified.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	—	—
Between 5 and 10 years ...	2	—
,, 10 and 15 years ...	3	—
,, 15 and 20 years ...	1	—
Total	6	—

Diphtheria Cases and Deaths under Age Groups.

Age of Patients.	Notified.	Deaths.
Between 1 and 5 years ...	1	—
,, 5 and 10 years ...	6	—
,, 10 and 15 years ...	6	—
Total	13	—

Tuberculous Cases under the following Age Groups.

Age of Patients.	Notified.	Deaths.
Between 20 and 30 years ...	2	—
,, 40 and 50 years ...	1	—
Total	3	—

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Age of Patients.	Notified.	Deaths.
Between 20 and 30 years ...	1	—
,, 50 and 60 years ...	1	—

Neither of the two deaths were of cases notified during the year, one being notified in 1922, the other in 1912.

Comparative Rate of Births and Deaths for the past five years with that of the Country generally.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Birth rate England and Wales R.G. returns	22·4	20·6	19 2	18 8	18·3
Birth rate Devizes Urban District	21·5	13·8	18	13·2	13·3
Death rate England and Wales R.G. returns	12 1	12·9	11·6	12·2	12·2
Death rate Devizes Urban District	12·5	10·1	13·2	13·4	12·6

It will be observed that the birth rate is below the average rate of the country considerably.

The death rate above.

Report of the Devizes and Pewsey Joint Isolation Hospital.

At the close of the year 1924 eight cases were remaining in the Hospital; 76 were admitted during the year, making 84 cases treated. The 76 fresh cases admitted were:—

Scarlet Fever	52
Diphtheria	16
Puerperal Sepsis	1
Observation Cases, chiefly Septic Throat	6
Tubercular Meningitis, admitted as a possible Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1

They came from the following Districts:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever	Observation.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Total.
Devizes Urban	6	12	1	...	...	19
Devizes Rural:—						
Bishop's Cannings	...	...	...	...	1	1
Easterton ...	1	...	..	...	...	1
Market Lavington	6	...	...	1	...	7
Rowde ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Roundway ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Stanton St. Bernard	2	...	...	..	...	2
Pewsey Rural:—						
Charlton ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Chute ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ludgershall	8	1	...	...	...	9
Milton ...	4	...	..	...	...	4
Manningford Bruce	1	1	...	...	...	2
N. Newnton	2	...	...	...	...	2
Oare ...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Pewsey ...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Rushall ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Tedworth ...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Upavon ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Woodborough	1	...	...	...	...	1
Staff	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total	52	16	1	6	1	76

These 84 patients were in the Hospital 3,380 days, or an average of 9.2 per day.

One death occurred—a case of Tubercular Meningitis. A stranger from London visiting Bishop's Cannings was admitted in July; his symptoms at the time of admission resembled Encephalitis Lethargica or Sleeping Sickness. He died after nine days. The more detailed examination which was able to be made whilst in the Hospital, and the past history of his illness which was obtained after admission, showed clearly that it was a case of Tubercular Meningitis. No other death occurred.

The Hospital was empty for a short time in the summer.

The number of cases for the past nine years is as under:

District.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
Devizes Urban ...	7	22	44	11	9	12	11	20	19	155
Devizes Rural ...	23	34	20	24	17	30	17	19	14	198
Pewsey Rural ...	11	20	62	44	34	92	61	12	38	374
Staff	...	4	8	6	5	5	2	6	5	41
Total ...	41	80	134	85	65	139	91	57	76	768

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or the County Council.

None are subsidised by your authority for Tuberculosis, Maternity or Children. Tuberculosis cases are sent to Winsley and Harnham Sanitoria, payment being made under an arrangement with the County Council.

Your authority administer and utilise "The Devizes and Pewsey Joint Isolation Hospital" in association with the Devizes Rural and Pewsey Rural Authorities.

The County Council have provided accommodation for Small Pox cases at Salisbury and Swindon, to which cases can be sent; those from your district would go to Salisbury.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children, other than the Poor Law Institution and Infirmary.

There is an orthopœdic Clinic which is held weekly at the Scouts' Hall, which is attended by a specialist from Bath when necessary. There are no school clinics, but the children are inspected by the County School Medical Officers. There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary held at Trowbridge, where patients from your district can see and obtain advice from the County Tuberculosis Officer. Venereal cases can attend a Venereal Clinic held at Bath.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) *Infectious Cases.*—These are provided for by the ambulance belonging to the Devizes and Pewsey Joint Isolation Hospital which fetches, and in many cases is utilised to return, patients to and from that Institution.

(b) There is a public ambulance to convey accident and non-infectious cases to the District Hospital. The Poor Law Infirmary, or a Nursing Home, payment has to be made by those who avail themselves of it, provided they are in a position to do so. The Guardians pay for all those in receipt of relief.

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health—Part-time officer.

Sanitary Inspector—Whole-time officer.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) *General.*—There is a trained Nurse, who is supported by a subscription and small payments by those patients who are able to make them. She is under the direction of a committee appointed by the subscribers.

(b) *Infectious Diseases.*—There is no special nurse for such cases; 95 per cent. of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria cases are nursed in the Isolation Hospital.

Midwives.—There are five practising Midwives in the Urban District. There is no grant paid by the Local Authority; they are under the control of the County Medical Officer.

Chemical Work.—The examination of samples of food, etc., is under the direction of the County Medical Officer, and such examinations are made by the County Analyst.

Legislation in Force.

Acts Adopted by the Council.

1. The Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1890.
2. The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
3. The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, Part 1.

Bye-laws in Force in the District.

Common Lodging Houses.

For fixing and varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a common lodging house and for the separation of the sexes therein.

For promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses.

For giving notices and taking precaution in the case of infectious disease.

Generally for the well ordering of such houses.

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, etc.

The cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining any premises.

New streets and buildings.

Slaughter-houses.

For the licensing, registering and inspection of slaughter-houses.

For preventing cruelty therein.

For keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state.

For removing filth at least once in every 24 hours.

Requiring such slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water.

Nuisances.

For the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish and for the prevention of keeping animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.

Bathing Place.

For securing that the open Bathing Place shall be under the due management and control of the officers, servants and others appointed or employed in that behalf by the Sanitary Authority.

For preventing damage, disturbance, interruption and indecent and offensive language and behaviour and nuisance.

Contagious Diseases (Animals Act), 1886. Dairies, Cow-sheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.

For the inspection of cattle in dairies.

For prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage and water supply of dairies and cowsheds in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen.

For securing the cleanliness of milk stores, milk shops and of milk vessels used for containing milk for sale.

For prescribing precautions to be taken by purveyors of milk and persons selling milk by retail against infection or contamination.

Water Supply.

The water supply is from deep wells sunk on the Downs, the watershed being the ranges of high downland lying between Shepherds' Shore and Beckhampton. Originally two wells were sunk at a distance of twenty feet apart, connected by an adit. These wells are seven and eight feet in diameter respectively, and in each case there is a bore hole some 50 feet deeper in the chalk.

In 1906 a third well was completed 140 feet without a bore hole, and a diameter of seven feet. This well is connected by a tunnel 136 feet long, 4 feet wide and 10 feet high, with one of the two earlier wells, and there is a second adit of the same dimensions for 90 feet in another direction; this gives additional underground storage of 56,500 gallons or thereabouts. The water is pumped into a reservoir containing about 181,000 gallons and conveyed by gravitation into the town.

The water supply is usually constant. On a very few occasions, in time of drought, it has been shut off at night. The water is of excellent quality; the last official analysis was in 1912, when there was no material alteration to those previously obtained. The entire population of the town is supplied, the majority of houses by a direct supply and the courts by stand-pipes.

Amount of water pumped—1921 to 1925:—

1921	...	69,126,629 gallons.
1922	...	66,076,705 ,,
1923	...	66,237,500 ,,
1924	...	75,638,461 ,,
1925	...	82,212,510 ,,

In 1921-22 a 12-inch bore hole was sunk to a depth of 402 feet; in 1925 the well was cleaned out.

Rivers and Streams.

The Kennet and Avon Canal runs through the town, from the bridge on the London Road to the bridge on the road to Bath. Above the town the overflow from a few old cess-pits of ancient date may at times empty into it, and the effluent from the septic tank system at the Barracks passes into it, about a mile and a-half from the town, but during the past few years there has, in my opinion, been no nuisance requiring action to be taken on the part of the Sanitary Authority.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There is a deep system of drainage in the town. On the south-west side of the Kennet and Avon Canal sewers pass through the various streets and converge to two points at the junction of Northgate Street and the Market Place; from here it passes under the Great Western Railway, past the north end of the tunnel, through a field beyond, where it joins with the other portion of the drainage (which drainage consists of three drains) which forms a junction and leaves Long Street at a point opposite Morris's Lane, and passes under the Great Western Railway and through the orchard below Devizes Castle.

In addition the drainage from the north side of the canal passes under the canal by the prison bridge and receives the drainage from the new houses in the Bath Road, and joins the other system at the sewage works. A few houses in the Rural District connect with this system.

The whole of the town is connected by water closets with one or other of these drains with the exception of a very few houses at Dunkirk, the situation of these not permitting them to be taken into the general system; some of these drain into a tank, with an overflow into the fields beyond.

Sewage Disposal.

The system of sewage disposal until two years ago consisted of a system of coarse and fine contact beds. The coarse or first beds were filled with large slates laid horizontally on small slate blocks, designed by Mr. Dibden in 1908, his principle being that a larger area was given for aerobic bacterial action than was obtained by using large lumps of stone or some similar material like that originally adopted in the Sutton coarse beds. From these slate beds the effluent was carried to fine beds of a similar size filled with small fine coke breeze. It is obvious that the fine beds to be effective should have been of a much larger size than the coarse bed, as the tendency of the coke breeze to disintegrate apart from the size of the bed itself allowed only a smaller space to treat the relatively much larger volume of effluent that each coarse bed was enabled to discharge. The Borough Surveyor has now modified the system by firstly depositing much of the solid matter in an open sedimentation tank before allowing it on the beds at all, and secondly, by converting the old coarse beds into sprinkler beds with two sprinklers, and then carrying the effluent on to the fine contact beds used in rotation, which in the future it is proposed to fill with broken force draught clinkers—a hard material to replace the soft

coke breeze. The effluent is afterwards treated on land now largely owned by the County Council. The alterations made have already effected an improvement in the character of the effluent discharged into the brook.

Closet Accommodation.

With the exception of a few houses at Dunkirk all the closets are water closets supplied with the town water supply. Privies are, as far as I know, non-existent. One closet to two cottages is the minimum allowed; a great number have separate closets to each house.

Scavenging.

The town is regularly scavenged by the Council's employees. There is no regulation enforcing proper covered sanitary boxes, the adoption of which would be a great improvement. The refuse collected in the scavenging carts is taken to an old primitive incinerator situated just outside the town on property leased to the Urban District Council. This incinerator it is proposed to abolish, and a new destructor on more efficient and more scientific principles is to be constructed at the Wharf, which will not only be more efficient in every way but will, it is hoped, be able to supply force draught clinkers to be utilised in the sewage works.

Schools.

There are four sets of Elementary Schools:—Town: Boys, Girls and Infants; Southbroom: Boys, Girls, Infants; St. Peter's: Mixed; Catholic: Mixed.

All these schools have closets on the trough system. As a rule they are cleanly and well kept.

One large elementary school (boys and girls) is now under construction at Southbroom for the town generally. The Town Boys', Girls' and Infants' and the Southbroom Boys' will be abolished.

None of these schools have been closed for infectious disease during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The area has been inspected by your late Sanitary Inspector, whose report is appended. It must be remembered he was appointed in June, so his work only embodied that done in the last six months of the year. Five hundred and twenty-six houses were inspected; many of these were seen

by myself at his request before notices were sent, and are given in his report; 245 notices were sent, which included 370 defects in 245 houses, including 27 statutory notices under Section 3 of the Housing Act 1925, of which 25 were rendered fit by owners, and 2 by local authority in default of owners.

Considerable attention was given by him to food inspection, and a list of the work done by him is given in his report.

Smoke Abatement.

No action has been taken with regard to smoke abatement. As a nuisance it does not exist in the town.

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.

No action has been taken as regards houses let in lodgings, offensive trades, etc. (they do not exist). No underground sleeping rooms, to my knowledge, exist.

Housing.

A beginning has been made by your Council in building houses as a Local Authority in utilising the land purchased at Rotherstone and six houses were erected during the year. A much larger number are in course of erection on the site which they have acquired between Brickley Lane and the Nursteed Road, some of which are already completed and others in the course of construction.

The following Table shows the number of houses built by private enterprise, with the Government subsidy and otherwise, and by the Local Authority during the past five years, 1921 to 1925 inclusive.

Year.	Total built.	Privately.	With State assistance under housing act, by Local Authority.	By private enterprise.
1921	1	1	...	...
1922	...	...	...	...
1923	...	.	...	...
1924	31	...	...	31
1925	9	3	6	...
Total ...	41	4	6	31

At the present time it is not practicable to deal with cases of overcrowding. The 31 houses built by private enterprise with the assistance of the Government subsidy are beyond the means of the ordinary working man.

Sanitary Inspector's Report for the Six Months ending December, 1925.

Slaughter-houses.

There are three registered slaughter-houses and one licensed slaughter-house in the district. One old registered slaughter-house was discontinued owing to the inability of the occupier to comply with the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. One licensed slaughter-house was discontinued with change of ownership.

All the slaughter-houses have been regularly inspected.

Notices to limewash	0
,, ,, remove manure	3
,, ,, remove all articles not compatible with cleanliness and not required in the business of slaughtering ...	1
,, ,, exhibit notice of registration or licensing	3

Food Inspection.

All carcases of animals slaughtered for butcher's meat and a large number of bacon carcases have been inspected. Certain grocers' stores have been visited and the foods examined. The following table shows the amount of food either surrendered or condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

124	lbs. of tinned fruits.
36	pigs' heads.
7	pigs' plucks (hearts, livers and lungs).
3	forequarters of pigs' carcases.
7	complete pigs' carcases.
160	pairs of sheeps' lungs.
1	forequarter of mutton.
62	sheeps' livers.
32	bullocks' livers.
17	pairs of bullocks' lungs.
9	bullocks' intestines and mesenteries.
17	ox tongues and heads.
1	complete carcase and organs of a heifer.

Cowsheds and Wholesale Dairies.

Number on register	13
Number of inspections	46
Notices to limewash	4

The premises are generally kept in fair order but are far from ideal. Anything in the nature of improvement had to be suspended owing to an epidemic of foot and mouth disease.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are two Registered Common Lodging Houses in the district providing accommodation for 13 and 17 lodgers respectively. Both have been regularly inspected; they are kept in fair order but require constant supervision.

One overcrowding notice served (to abate).

Workshops and Bakehouses.

There are 47 workshops and 12 bakehouses. One bakehouse is underground.

An inspection was made of all the workshops and the bakehouses have been regularly inspected.

Notices served to cleanse and limewash workshops	1
Notices served to provide adequate closet accommodation	1
Notice served to limewash bakehouses	4

The sanitary conveniences of the factories in the district have been inspected and cleanliness enforced.

No houses have been reported totally unfit for habitation owing to existing shortage of accommodation.

List of Defects of which Notices were sent.

Roofs repaired	69
Floors repaired	62
New floors laid	17
Repairs to plaster	68
Rooms cleansed (walls and ceilings) ...	87
Repairs to staircases	12
Windows made to open	7
Sashes repaired	14
Sash lines repaired	49
Ventilated food stores provided ...	6
Cooking ranges repaired	4
Boilers repaired	5
Water closets repaired and cleansed ...	14
New water closets provided ...	1
Water waste preventers repaired ...	6
New waste preventers provided ...	9
Damp proof courses inserted ...	12
New drains laid	1
Drains cleared and repaired ...	2
Yard paving repaired	4
Other repairs of minor character ...	51

Housing Acts, 1909-1925.

Statement of Work carried out during the Year ended 31st December, 1925, under the above Acts, in the Devizes Urban District.

Number of New Houses erected during the Year:—

(a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) 9

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:

(i) By the Local Authority 6

(ii) By other bodies or persons ... ... nil

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 526

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 521

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ... nil

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 245

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 191

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 27

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :
(a) by owners 25
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners 2

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ... nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ... nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :
(a) by owners ... ... nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ... nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... nil

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ... nil

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... nil

(Signed) P. F. BAYES,
Sanitary Inspector.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories ... ... (Including Factory Laundries)	8	...	...
Workshops ... ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	73	6 informal	...
Workplaces ... ... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	...	...	...
Total	81	6	...

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:				
Want of cleanliness ...	5	5	...	...
Want of ventilation ...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation :—				
insufficient ...	1	...	...	...
unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	...	...
not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921.)	...	...	...	..
Total	7	6	...	...